

Protection Officer" or designee thereof—in consultation with the Assistant Secretary. Therefore, this amendment would have added teeth to the existing provision in the area of personnel assignment.

The Civil Liberties Protection Officer is the most appropriate personnel to perform this function.

Therefore, it is very important that we not only make this legislation efficient and thorough but that we craft it to protect civil rights and civil liberties. Mr. Chairman, I ask that my colleagues support the amendment by the Gentleman.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 9, 2004

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast votes on Thursday, September 30, 2004, due to a death in the family. If I was present for rollcall votes, it would be the following:

No. 480 on motion to recommit with instructions—Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V—1 "yea."

No. 481 on Passage, Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V—H.R. 5183—"yea."

No. 482 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5149—the Welfare Reform Extension Act, Part VIII—"yea."

No. 483 on motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended H.R. 4231, the Department of Veterans Affairs Nurse Recruitment and Retention Act of 2004—"yea."

No. 484 on passage of H.J. Res. 106. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage—"nay."

No. 485 on motion to suspend the rules and agree on H. Con. Res. 501, Honoring the life and work of Duke Ellington, recognizing the 30th anniversary of the Duke Ellington School of the Arts, and supporting the annual Duke Ellington Jazz Festival . . .

No. 486 on motion to suspend the rules and agree on H. Res. 792, Honoring the United Negro College Fund on the occasion of the Fund's 60th anniversary and the Fund's unflagging dedication to enhancing top quality college opportunities to millions of students . . .

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DENISE L. MAJETTE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 9, 2004

Ms. MAJETTE. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be in attendance for a number of rollcall votes taken on October 8, 2004. Had I been present I would have cast my votes as follows:

"No" on rollcall No. 524; "yes" on rollcall No. 525; and "no" on rollcall No. 526.

I was unable to be present for votes taken on October 9, 2004, however, I would have voted:

"Yes" on final passage of conference report on H.R. 4200—Defense Authorization Act for FY 2005; "yes" on final passage of the con-

ference report on H.R. 4837—Military Construction/Emergency Supplemental Appropriations; "yes" on the conference report on H.R. 4567—Homeland Security Appropriations; and "no" on the Adjournment Resolution, because the 108th Congress should complete its work before it adjourns. The Republican-led Congress has failed to address the needs of middle class families. Republicans have failed to create jobs, end outsourcing, improve national security, lower health care costs, improve education, or protect our environment.

IN MEMORY OF BISHOP MOSES TAYLOR, MINISTER TO AND FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE OF LONG ISLAND CITY AND ASTORIA, NY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 9, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the life and achievements of Bishop Moses Taylor, one of New York City's foremost spiritual leaders. I am saddened to report to the members of this chamber that Bishop Taylor passed away on October 1, 2004. He is survived by his loving family, his many friends and the congregations of the three ministries he founded in Long Island City and Astoria, Queens.

Bishop Taylor was a fixture of his community for more than 60 years. Bishop Taylor's ministry began in a small house on 12th Street in Long Island City, where he preached to a group of twelve followers; in the next few years, this ministry moved to a larger, permanent home across the street and became known as the Long Island City Gospel Tabernacle. It was during this time that Bishop Taylor began many of the community service initiatives for which his ministries would become widely known in the Queens community. Indeed, the two founding principles of the Bishop's ministries are "to teach and preach the Word of God with simplicity and understanding" and "to undergird, strengthen and increase (the) community through programs, targeted activities for men, women, singles and families, combined with educational instruments that will address the whole need of man."

Building on the success of the Gospel Tabernacle, Bishop Taylor went on to found the Astoria Outreach Ministries and the Center for Hope International in Long Island City, which is now led by his son, Pastor Mitchell G. Taylor. I am certain that Bishop Taylor was extremely proud to see his son follow in his footsteps and dedicate his life to enriching the lives of people in the Queens community.

The three ministries founded by Bishop Taylor have become invaluable parts of New York City's spiritual life. They are true reflections of the vibrant and generous Queens community that Moses Taylor so faithfully served.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in honoring the late Bishop Moses Taylor, whose dedication to community service lives on thanks to the generosity of his many followers. With his passing, the community has lost one of its true heroes.

9/11 RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10) to provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security, and international cooperation and coordination, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address the Amendment offered by Mr. KIRK of Illinois which would require that the President submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees detailing how the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) can be integrated into the intelligence community. I believe it is important that we recognize the vital role the DEA has played in our War on Terror and we should study how effective it would be to officially include the DEA in our intelligence apparatus.

Many of the terrorist groups including Al Qaeda that are targeting our Nation derive much of their income from the sale of drugs which finances their terror network. It is clear that narcoterrorism is becoming a larger threat to our security and the DEA is playing a significant role in reducing this threat. Just last December the USS *Decatur* intercepted a boat in the Gulf near the Strait of Hormuz that was found to be carrying almost two tons of hashish valued at up to \$10 million. The boat was found to have direct connection to the Al Qaeda terror network. While this large shipment was intercepted we can safely assume there are many others that are out there that pose a threat to our national security.

In Afghanistan, we replaced the brutal Taliban regime that was harboring Al Qaeda terrorists, but today Afghanistan faces many threats from those same terrorist networks. President Karzai himself has said that the cultivation of drugs namely the poppy crop is one of the biggest threats that Afghanistan faces. The U.S. State Department has indicated that poppy cultivation in Afghanistan is expected to jump by 40 percent this year. In fact, Afghanistan is one of 22 nations listed by President Bush in his annual report to Congress on "major" drug-producers. Our own Pentagon is reporting that the drugs trade is corrupting Afghan government institutions and that without vigorous eradication, security will not improve quickly. The U.N. released figures earlier this year saying three-quarters of the world's opium poppy was now grown in Afghanistan. These figures are staggering and indicate the battle we face to eliminate these drugs so that they can not benefit our terrorist adversaries.

The DEA has played a critical role in challenging Al Qaeda and other terror networks that engage in narcoterrorism. The DEA currently has an international presence with 77 offices in 55 countries that gather drug enforcement intelligence, take part in host-country drug-related law enforcement operations, and train host-country law enforcement personnel. An indication of DEA's effectiveness in foreign operations can be found in the intelligence information the DEA gathered to reveal that Osama bin Laden himself had been

involved in the financing and facilitation of heroin-trafficking activities, which were then shut down by our military operations in Afghanistan. Today, the DEA continues to push forward in identifying narcoterrorism threats that are vital to maintaining our national security. I look forward to seeing a report from the President that will indicate the efficacy of officially including the DEA in our intelligence system. Clearly, the DEA plays an important information gathering and enforcement role in our War on Terror, this report will simply clarify their position in our national intelligence system.

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL
REUNION—YORK, SC

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 9, 2004

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, on the weekend before Labor Day, some 400 alumni of Jefferson High School gathered for their first reunion since Jefferson closed more than 30 years ago.

Jefferson got its start in a frame school house built for African-American students next to Wesley United Methodist Church on West Jefferson Street in York, South Carolina. From there, Jefferson graduated to a Rosenwald school and became the African-American public school in a racially segregated system. Although the system was called "separate but equal," Jefferson never had facilities or teaching materials equal to its counterparts, the white schools that I attended. Used books were passed on from white students, dated and worn. The school district built a new high school for white students in 1950, but left black students to make the best of their old one. The students, teachers and administrators at Jefferson did just that. They made the most of their circumstances. The students who came back for this reunion did not dwell on what they lacked at Jefferson High School. They saluted teachers who took a personal interest, believed in them, and encouraged them to excel. They recalled their formidable teams in football and basketball and the musical talent they produced. They recognized the values instilled in them for a lifetime.

When the alumni sat down for a banquet the last night of their reunion, the pride they felt at being "Jeffersonians" was easily felt and well-founded. Among the 400 attending the dinner, there were graduates who had risen to the highest levels of the Civil Service and become department heads in state government; Ph.D.'s in the sciences and liberal arts; college professors; school teachers; successful entrepreneurs; attorneys; and many more who had distinguished themselves. The banquet speaker, Roberta Wright, symbolized their success. She finished Jefferson and went on to become a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Fisk University and the University of Michigan School of Law. She made a stirring speech, challenging everyone to do more for the common good.

With the onset of integration in the early 1970s, Jefferson High School came to an end. But the 3-day Reunion made clear that Jefferson lives on in the lives it made better. Hundreds of the alumni attending attested to bet-

ter, more productive lives because of what they learned at Jefferson under teachers who cared, encouraged, and challenged.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 9, 2004

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, because of business in my district (27th Congressional District of Texas) I was absent for rollcall vote Nos. 509–530. If I had been present for these votes, I would have voted as indicated below: 509—"Yes"; 510—"Yes"; 511—"Yes"; 512—"Yes"; 513—"Yes"; 514—"Yes"; 515—"Yes"; 516—"No"; 517—"Yes"; 518—"Yes"; 519—"No"; 520—"Yes"; 521—"Yes"; 522—"Yes"; 523—"No"; 524—"No"; 525—"Yes"; 526—"No"; 527—"No"; 529—"Yes"; 530—"Yes."

IS ISRAEL STILL AN ENEMY OF
THE STATE IN THE NEW IRAQ?

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 9, 2004

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concern, and frankly my disbelief, at the arrest of Mithal Al Alusi, an Iraqi citizen who was charged recently for visiting an enemy state.

The world took little notice of what one might expect to be major news in the United States and around the world. Unfortunately, this story has been nearly invisible.

What makes this case so disturbing is the fact that the nation he dared visit, the nation labeled an enemy state by the new post-Saddam government in Iraq is none other than America's strongest ally in the Middle East—the State of Israel.

As unbelievable as it seems, under a 35-year-old law written by Saddam's Baath Party, Israel remains an enemy of the Iraqi State. And any Iraqi who dares visit our ally Israel, can expect the same criminal punishment now being sought against Mr. Al-Alusi.

A New York Times article published on October 6, 2004, described the situation this way:

In recent days, Iraq's special criminal court established by the American occupation authority issued a warrant for Mr. Al-Alusi's arrest based on the 1969 law. According to the Oct. 4 issue of the Iraqi newspaper Al Sabah, a court official said, "Al-Alusi committed a crime by visiting the enemy, the Zionist state," and the official vowed "to protect the Islamic and Arab identity of Iraq."

Is this the new Iraq that we have sacrificed more than a thousand American lives to protect? A country that allows Israel to be labeled as a Zionist threat, and whose courts, which were established under our Coalition rule, are now being used as a tool to inflame anti-Israeli sentiment.

It is a disgrace that as we shed American blood, and the blood of our allies to bring democracy to the people of Iraq, those who have persecuted Mithal Al-Alusi remain in authority.

Secretary Powell is reported as saying that he is looking into the outrage committed

against Mr. Al-Alusi. I encourage him to swiftly complete his examination and to provide guidance toward a U.S. policy that forever eliminates this type of bigotry from Iraqi law.

I hope President Bush, Secretary of State Powell and Members of Congress will step forward and without reservation, condemn this continuation of an anti-Semitic policy that is a hateful and dangerous residue of Saddam Hussein's failed regime.

9/11 RECOMMENDATIONS
IMPLEMENTATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10) to provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security; and international cooperation and coordination, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment as offered by my Texas colleague Mr. Bonilla of the 23rd Congressional District to increase the number of beds available for immigration detention and removal operations in the Department of Homeland Security. As the Ranking Member of the House Immigration Subcommittee, I recognize the urgent need for this proposal.

The growth of the Immigration and Enforcement Agency's (ICE) and Border Patrol Services (BPS) enforcement efforts, along with the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, which requires INS to detain aliens subject to mandatory detention, have increased the Department's need for detention bed space in recent years.

The average daily bed space usage has more than doubled from 8,279 average daily detention beds in FY 1996 to 18,518 in FY 2000. Every year the Department of Homeland Security arrests over 1.6 million aliens.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement has 19,444 beds a night. But an average 22,500 detainees are in custody on any given day. The lack of space has led to a \$1.3 billion shortfall that must be made up in other areas of the budget for Immigration and Customs Enforcement and detention.

One of my concerns is the rise of the harmful effects of the "capture and release" program. Brought on by a shortage of detention space, the program allows immigration officials to routinely release tens of thousands of illegal immigrants from countries other than Mexico after extracting a promise from each to show up at a future detention hearing.

DHS officials acknowledge that more than 70 percent of those released disappear from law enforcement's radar, resulting in a fugitive population of 400,000 nationwide. Mexican migrants who are detained are deported and are usually bused to a port of entry where they cross the bridge to Mexico.

Some 15,000 of these people (non-Mexican migrants) are in communities in Texas in the last eight months. Nearly half of non-Mexicans arrested since October 2003 were released on